

This Page Is Inserted by IFW Operations  
and is not a part of the Official Record

## **BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES**

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images may include (but are not limited to):

- BLACK BORDERS
- TEXT CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- FADED TEXT
- ILLEGIBLE TEXT
- SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- COLORED PHOTOS
- BLACK OR VERY BLACK AND WHITE DARK PHOTOS
- GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS

**IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.**

**As rescanning documents *will not* correct images,  
please do not report the images to the  
Image Problem Mailbox.**

PCT

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION  
International Bureau



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification <sup>6</sup> : A61F 13/00, 13/08		A1	(11) International Publication Number: <b>WO 96/31175</b>
			(43) International Publication Date: 10 October 1996 (10.10.96)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/GB96/00774 (22) International Filing Date: 1 April 1996 (01.04.96) (30) Priority Data: 9506804.5        1 April 1995 (01.04.95)        GB 9511397.3        6 June 1995 (06.06.95)        GB (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): SMITH & NEPHEW PLC [GB/GB]; 2 Temple Place, Victoria Embankment, London WC2R 3BP (GB). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): PIGG, William [GB/GB]; 33 Beckside, Elvington, York YO4 5BE (GB). ROBINSON, Joseph, William [GB/GB]; 14 Woodlands Park, Whalley, Clitheroe, Lancashire BB7 9UG (GB). (74) Agent: SMITH & NEPHEW GROUP RESEARCH CENTRE.; Corporate Patents & Trade Marks Dept., York Science Park, Heslington, York YO1 5DF (GB).		(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, ARIPO patent (KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).  <b>Published</b> <i>With international search report.</i> <i>Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i>	
(54) Title: FABRIC ARTICLE WITH EXTENSION INDICATOR  (57) Abstract  There is disclosed an extensible article comprising an extensible fabric and an indicator for showing when the fabric has reached a predetermined degree of extension, a method for forming such articles and a method of treatment of venous disorders comprising applying said article to an affected site on a patient.			

**FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY**

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AM	Armenia	GB	United Kingdom	MW	Malawi
AT	Austria	GE	Georgia	MX	Mexico
AU	Australia	GN	Guinea	NE	Niger
BB	Barbados	GR	Greece	NL	Netherlands
BE	Belgium	HU	Hungary	NO	Norway
BF	Burkina Faso	IE	Ireland	NZ	New Zealand
BG	Bulgaria	IT	Italy	PL	Poland
BJ	Benin	JP	Japan	PT	Portugal
BR	Brazil	KE	Kenya	RO	Romania
BY	Belarus	KG	Kyrgyzstan	RU	Russian Federation
CA	Canada	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	SD	Sudan
CF	Central African Republic	KR	Republic of Korea	SE	Sweden
CG	Congo	KZ	Kazakhstan	SG	Singapore
CH	Switzerland	LJ	Liechtenstein	SI	Slovenia
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	LK	Sri Lanka	SK	Slovakia
CM	Cameroon	LR	Liberia	SN	Senegal
CN	China	LT	Lithuania	SZ	Swaziland
CS	Czechoslovakia	LU	Luxembourg	TD	Chad
CZ	Czech Republic	LV	Latvia	TG	Togo
DE	Germany	MC	Monaco	TJ	Tajikistan
DK	Denmark	MD	Republic of Moldova	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
EE	Estonia	MG	Madagascar	UA	Ukraine
ES	Spain	ML	Mali	UG	Uganda
FI	Finland	MN	Mongolia	US	United States of America
FR	France	MR	Mauritania	UZ	Uzbekistan
GA	Gabon			VN	Viet Nam

## FABRIC ARTICLE WITH EXTENSION INDICATOR

The present invention relates to extensible articles, methods for making such articles and to methods of assessing the degree of extension of such articles.

For many extensible articles it is desirable to be able to assess when a pre-determined degree of extension has been achieved. For example it may be desirable to know when a particular material has been extended to a value which is close to its elastic limit in order to avoid exceeding said limit.

In the field of medicine, extensible fabrics are often used in dressing and bandages and if these are applied too tightly to a patient problems may result due to the high pressure applied. In extreme cases blood flow can be severely impaired and damage to body tissues can result.

This is a problem which is well known and which has existed for many years in the field of bandages.

Woven or knitted elastic bandages in both adhesive and non-adhesive forms are used to provide support, to assist in the healing of strained muscles and in the treatment of various venous conditions. Conventional elasticated woven or knitted bandages have one or more warp yarns which comprise elastomeric materials such as natural rubber or synthetic elastomeric materials such as polyurethane. It is important that these bandages are applied at a tension which is sufficiently high to enable them to maintain an effective level of compressive force under the bandage over a period of time.

US Patent No 4,653,492 discloses an elastic bandage having a resilient elastic layer and a relatively non-resilient elastic layer to limit the stretching of the elastic layer so the bandage is not applied too tightly.

US Patent No 4,366,814 discloses an elastic bandage material comprising at least 50 percent by weight of an extensible fabric capable of elongation of at least 30 percent without tearing and at least 15 percent of an elastomer impregnated in a fabric.

- 5 The bandage material is said to be especially suited for use as a backing for adhesive tapes and dressings.

- Patent application no FR-A-2,542,201 discloses a surgical support which is said to be extensible in all directions and
- 10 impermeable to liquids, characterised in that it comprises a polyurethane film and a non-woven elastomeric material which is stretchable in all directions and which penetrates through the thickness of the polyurethane film, the fibres of the non-woven material each having a length greater or equal to 6cm. The surgical
- 15 support is of use in the field of wound dressings. It is prepared by depositing a polyurethane containing liquid composition on a temporary support, introducing in situ the non-woven material, and then drying.

- 20 However, a disadvantage associated with the known woven or knitted bandages discussed above is that if they are stretched too much during the application, the compression force under the bandage may be too much and cause damage, for example by restriction of the blood supply.

- 25 In order to alleviate these problems it is known to mark bandages with markings which adopt a particular identifiable configuration when a bandage has been stretched to a certain degree. Such bandages are disclosed in US Patent no 3,613,679,
- 30 Patent application no's EP 0,475,811, DE 3,640,979 and DE 2,329,371. Thus when the particular configuration is achieved, a person applying the bandage may determine visually that a desired degree of extension has been achieved. For example, it is known to provide compression bandages having markings which appear as
- 35 squares when a planar bandage is stretched to a desired degree and which in an unstretched state appear as narrow rectangles.

However, these bandages suffer from the disadvantage that it is often difficult to assess when a desired degree of extension has been achieved.

5 This is because bandages are applied by different users in different manners and therefore there is considerable variation between users in the degree of overlap of layers of bandage, the angle at which the bandage is applied relative to a longitudinal axis along a body member, etc. Furthermore limbs are irregular in shape  
10 and vary considerably from patient to patient.

Patent application no DE 2,329,371 additionally discloses a bandage with a creased indicator glued onto the bandage which extension on the bandage unfolds.

15

However the preparation of such a bandage requires a lengthy process incorporating a number of steps. Additionally such bandages are not as soft and easy to apply.

20 There is thus a need to provide an effective, convenient and inexpensive way of determining when an extensible article (e.g. an elastic bandage) has been extended to a particular degree.

According to the present invention there is provided an  
25 extensible article comprising an extensible fabric and an extension indicator, wherein said indicator is interlaced with said extensible fabric.

The extensible fabric may be any appropriate knitted, woven  
30 or non-woven material. Preferably the fabric is woven.

The extensible fabric may be elastic. Suitably the fabric comprises elastic fibres. The term fibre when used herein includes threads, filaments and yarns.

35

Preferably the indicator is a flexible elongate member, most preferably with a length at least ten times its width, and desirably it is

located above a surface of the fabric in order that it can be easily viewed. Suitably said indicator comprises a plurality of loops.

Said indicator provides a means for assessing tension in an  
5 extended article, where the desired degree of tension can be pre-determined.

There is provided an extensible article wherein said indicator  
is interlaced with said article at at least first and second points which  
10 become increasingly separated as the fabric is extended.

The term interlaced includes any suitable means for  
interlinking the indicator with the extensible article for example by  
weaving, knitting, stitching or sewing.  
15

Further there is provided an extensible article wherein said  
loop adopts a configuration on extension of the fabric to the pre-  
determined extent which is visually distinct from the configuration  
adopted when the fabric is below the pre-determined degree of  
20 extension.

The indicator may adopt a linear configuration when the  
extensible fabric has been stretched to the pre-determined extent  
since at this degree of stretch of the fabric the indication may just  
25 become taut, whereas at lower degrees of stretch the indicator may  
be slack and adopt a relatively irregular configuration. By  
constraining the elongate member between the first and second  
attachment points using constraining means it can be caused to  
adopt other configurations when taut.  
30

In another embodiment of the present invention there is  
provided a further indicator means comprising a fibre which may be  
threaded through indicator loops which are formed from or attached  
to the fabric in a desired arrangement (e.g. in a zig-zag  
35 arrangement).

Preferably said further indicator is substantially continuous in the direction of extension.

5 It should be noted that the elongate member need not be in a relatively slack state prior to the pre-determined degree of extension of the extensible fabric being achieved since it may be held under a degree of tension by releasable securing means (e.g. adhesive, stitching, tape etc.) which causes the elongate member to adopt a particular initial configuration when the extensible fabric has not  
10 been stretched to the pre-determined degree. Only when the pre-determined degree of extension has been achieved, is the elongate member released from the releasable securing means so that the initial configuration is destroyed.

15 Desirably the indicator does not substantially impede stretching of the extensible fabric i.e. the force required to stretch the fabric to a given degree is not substantially increased by the presence of the indicator.

20 The indicator may itself be elastic or inelastic. In the former case once the said pre-determined degree of extension has been achieved the indicator may be elastically extendible until a further degree of extension of the fabric is achieved, at which point the indicator breaks since it has reached its breaking strain. In this case  
25 the breaking strain of the indicator is preferably substantially below that of the extensible fabric.

By choosing an appropriate indicator, a target range of extensions of the fabric can be that selected to be the range  
30 between the said pre-determined degree of extension and the said further degree of extension. This range can therefore be assayed using a single indicator.

35 An alternative way of determining when the fabric is within a desired range of extension is to provide it with two or more indicators, each of which undergoes a change in configuration at different degrees of extension of the fabric.



This is not the only reason for providing a plurality of indicators, however, since one or more indicators may be placed at different positions which are spaced from one another along a direction of extension of the fabric in order to assess extension at different regions of the fabric. Here the indicators may indicate the same degree of extension if it is desired for the fabric to be stretched to the same degree along its length or they may indicate different degrees of extension if it is desired for the fabric to be stretched to different degrees along its length to provide enhanced graduated compression.

The indicator preferably contrasts in colour and/or design with the elastic fabric in order that it can be clearly seen.

The indicator may be located centrally or along an edge of the article. If more than one indicator is provided these may be located together or separately to enhance visibility on application of the article, for example in bandage form, to a patient.

A preferred indicator is a fibre or an assembly comprising a plurality of fibres. The term fibre when used herein includes threads, filaments and yarns.

The indicator is aptly at least 0.1cm long, and may be at least 5cm long (when measured along the length of the indicator prior to stretching of the fabric). Stretching of the fabric to the pre-determined extent may cause the spacing between the first and second attachment points to increase by at least 10, 50, 100 or 200% for example.

Said further indicator as herein before described may suitably be the length of the fabric.

The extensible article may be in the form of a woven fabric. Elastication may be achieved by using twisted yarns, bulked yarns or elastomeric yarns. Woven fabrics may have any of the weaving

patterns which are conventionally used for making elastic bandages.

The woven fabric comprises warp and weft threads. The elastic

yarn can be present in the warp wherein a proportion of the warp

threads are elastic yarn. Thus depending upon the weight of

5 elastomeric polymer required in the article every 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th  
etc., warp thread may be an elastic yarn. Suitably the elastic yarn is  
woven into the fabric under tension and the woven material is  
allowed to relax. When in use the article is re-extended and applied  
to the affected part it provides the required compressive force.

10

The indicator is incorporated as part of the weaving process

by altering the frequency of weft insertion wherein the yarn is

threaded through separate shafts which can lift said yarn to a

different lifting plane to the ground yarns. This allows the yarn to

15 float over the ground yarns, which on relaxation of the article form

clearly visible loops. Any number of such warp threads may be

used to form indicators. There may be at least one such thread,

preferably at least two, off centre, on the same or opposite side of

the article to prevent overlapping on application of the article

20 obscuring said indicator.

By altering the tension under which the article is being woven

and therefore the length of the indicator, the indicator may be used

to aid application of said article at different, predetermined

25 extensions along the length of said article.

The article may be an article of clothing, or a medical

dressing such as a bandage or a wound dressing. Preferably the

article is a compression bandage. Typically bandages are in the

30 form of elongate strips which may be of very large length but of

relatively narrow width (which is usually constant). The width is

usually less than 30cm and is generally less than 20cm.

The bandage may be provided with one or more markings to

35 assist medical staff in overlapping layers of bandage to a given

degree. Such markings are well known in the art and are typically in

the form of one or more coloured threads which extend along the

length of the bandage and which form part of the elastic fabric of the bandage.

5 The bandage may be provided in sterile form and in a sealed package.

According to a further feature of the invention there is provided a method of treatment of one or more of the following disorders; namely venous disorders, lymphoedema, which  
10 comprises applying a bandage or article according to the invention to the affected site on a patient.

The present invention also provides a method for forming an extensible article according to the present invention, comprising  
15 preparing an extensible fabric stretched to a pre-determined extent and interlacing an indicator with the fabric to adopt a configuration which is visually distinct from the configuration adopted when the fabric is below the pre-determined degree of extension.

20 The present invention also provides a further method for forming an article of the present invention, comprising weaving fabric under tension and altering the frequency of weft insertion at predetermined points, wherein the indicator is interlaced as part of the weaving process as hereinbefore described.

25 Further said extensible article may be formed by preparing a fabric under tension and interlacing the indicator by stitching in indicator loops. The stitching may occur simultaneously in the process of preparing the bandage.

30 Said loops may alternate on both sides of the material.

A further indicator may be interlaced by threading a fibre through smaller loops. Said loops may be at least 0.1cm long and  
35 may be formed for example in a linear or zig-zag arrangement.

The present invention will now be described by way of example only with reference to the accompanying drawings; wherein

Fig 1 shows a plan view of a section of an article according to the present invention in the form of a woven bandage which is shown in inextended form.

Fig 2 shows a plan view of the section of bandage illustrated in Fig 1 in extended form.

10

Fig 3 shows a plan view of an alternative bandage according to the present invention in inextended form.

Fig 4 shows a plan view of a section of another bandage according to the present invention which is shown in inextended form.

15

Fig 5 shows a plan view of the section of bandage illustrated in Fig 4 in extended form.

20

Fig 6 shows a plan view of a further alternative bandage according to the present invention in inextended form.

The views shown are schematic and are not drawn to scale.

25

Referring now to Fig 1, a section of woven compression bandage 100 is shown formed of a substrate 110 which has elastomeric fibres along the longitudinal direction (indicated by arrows "L") and which has substantially inextendible fibres along the transverse direction (indicated by arrow "T").

30

Thus the bandage 100 is extendible longitudinally but not transversely. In the drawing the bandage 100 is shown laid flat in an inextended state.

35

In order to assist in determining when 50% longitudinal extension of the bandage 100 has been attained, loops 120 are

provided. At points A and B on the bandage 100, which lie along a line defining the direction of longitudinal extension of the bandage 100, loops 120 are held in fixed relation to substrate 110 by being interlaced into substrate 110. The length of loop 120 measured  
5 along the loop 120 between points A and B is 50% greater than the distance between points A and B when measured along upper surface 120 of inextended substrate 110.

Turning now to Fig 2, the section of bandage 100, shown in  
10 Fig 1 is shown in a state in which it is extended longitudinally by 50%. Loop 120 now is taut and flat against upper surface 130 of substrate 110 and forms a straight line configuration between points A and B. This can be easily seen by a person applying the bandage since loop 120 is coloured to contrast against substrate 110.

15 Loop 120 may be formed of relatively inextendable material which breaks at tensions just above the tension in which the pre-determined degree of stretching of the fabric is attained (e.g. thin cotton thread). Alternatively it may be an elastic material which is  
20 capable of a limited degree of further extension and which thus indicates a range of extensions of the bandage.

Referring to Fig 3, a section of bandage 300 is shown, which is similar to that shown in Fig 1, except that loops 120 are interlaced  
25 with substrate 110 by a stitching process forming loops 320 and loops 340 on opposite sides of the substrate (330, 350)

Referring now to Fig 4, a section of woven compression bandage 200 is shown formed of a substrate 110 which has  
30 elastomeric fibres along the longitudinal direction (indicated by arrows "L") and which has substantially inextendible fibres along the transverse direction (indicated by arrow "T").

Thus the bandage 200 is extendible longitudinally but not  
35 transversely. In the drawing the bandage 200 is shown laid flat in an inextended state.

In order to assist in determining when the required longitudinal extension of the bandage 200 has been attained, a further indicator, thread 220 is interlaced through loops 140. At points A and B on the bandage 200, which lie along a line defining the direction of longitudinal extension of the bandage 200, thread 220 is held in fixed relation to substrate 110.

Loops 140 are sewn into substrate 110 and are in a spaced linear relationship to one another. They are sufficiently large so that thread 220 is able to slide through them along the longitudinal direction in a substantially unimpeded manner.

Loops 140 aid in keeping thread 220 in close proximity to substrate 110 and thus aid in avoiding snagging as might occur if thread 220 were not constrained between points A and B.

Turning now to Fig 5, the section of bandage 200, shown in the Fig 4 is shown in a state in which it is extended longitudinally by the required amount. Thread 220 now is taut and flat against upper surface 230 of substrate 110 and forms a straight line configuration between points A and B. This can be easily seen by a person applying the bandage since thread 220 is coloured to contrast against substrate 110.

Thread 220 may be formed of relatively inextendable material which breaks at tensions just above the tension in which the pre-determined degree of stretching of the fabric is attained (e.g. thin cotton thread). Alternatively it may be an elastic material which is capable of a limited degree of further extension and which thus indicates a range of extensions of the bandage.

Referring now to Fig. 6, a further indicator is shown which is a cotton thread 410, releasably held by loop 420. Stretching of substrate 110 to a pre-determined degree causes loop 420 to break so as to release thread 410, thereby causing a distinctive change in configuration of the thread 110.

At a given further degree of stretching of fabric 110, thread 410 forms a straight line between points A and B, thereby causing a further distinctive change in configuration.

- 5           The above mentioned two changes in configuration can be correlated with two pre-determined degrees of extensions of fabric by using an appropriate length of thread 410 with a suitably positioned loop 420 of an apt breaking strain. Thus a user of the bandage 400 can determine when it is within a given range of
- 10   extension.

**CLAIMS**

1. An extensible article comprising an extensible fabric and an extension indicator, characterised in that said indicator is interlaced with said extensible fabric.
2. An extensible article according to claim 1 wherein said extensible fabric is elastic.
3. An extensible article according to claim 1 wherein said extensible fabric is woven.
4. An extensible article according to claim 1 wherein said extensible fabric comprises elastic fibres.
5. An extensible article according to claim 1 wherein said indicator is a flexible elongate member.
6. An extensible article according to claim 5 wherein said flexible elongate member has a length at least ten times its width.
7. An extensible article according to claim 1 wherein said indicator comprises a plurality of loops.
8. An extensible article according to claim 7 wherein said loops adopt a configuration on extension of the fabric to the pre-determined extent which is visually distinct from the configuration adopted when the fabric is below the pre-determined degree of extension.
9. An extensible article according to claim 7 wherein said loops are provided with further indicator means.
10. An extensible article according to claim 1 wherein said further indicator is substantially continuous in the direction of extension.



11. An extensible article according to claim 1 comprising at least two indicators to allow at least two pre-determined degrees of extension of the fabric.

5 12. A method of forming an extensible article according to claim 1, comprising preparing an extensible fabric stretched to a pre-determined extent and interlacing an indicator with the fabric to adopt a configuration which is visually distinct from the configuration  
10 adopted when the fabric is below the pre-determined degree of extension.

13. A method for forming an extensible article according to claim 12 comprising weaving a fabric under tension and altering the frequency of weft insertion at predetermined points, wherein the in  
15 indicator is interlaced as part of the weaving process.

14. A method for forming an extensible article according to claim 12 comprising preparing a fabric under tension and interlacing the indicator by stitching in indicator loops.  
20

15. A method for forming an extensible article according to claim 14 wherein said loops alternate on both sides of the fabric.

16. A method for forming an extensible article according to claim  
25 13 comprising interlacing a further indicator through said loops.

17. Use of article according to claim 1 in the manufacture of a bandage.

30 18. An extensible article according to claim 1, which article is a bandage.

19. A method of treatment of one or ore of the following disorders: namely, venous disorders, lymphodoema, which  
35 comprises applying an article according to claim 1 to the affected site on a patient.

1/2

FIG. 1.

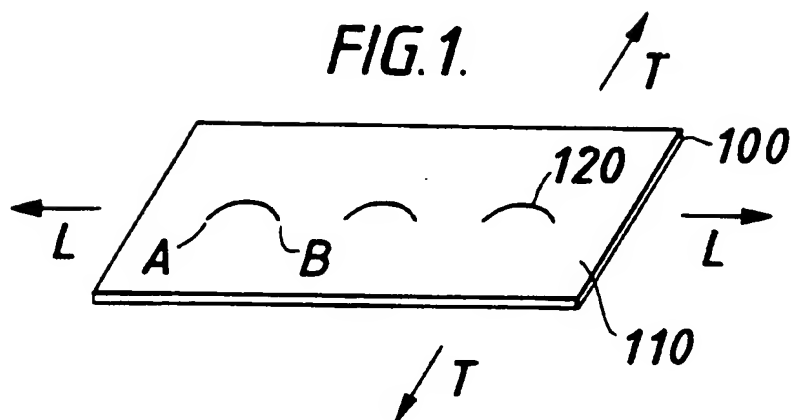


FIG. 2.

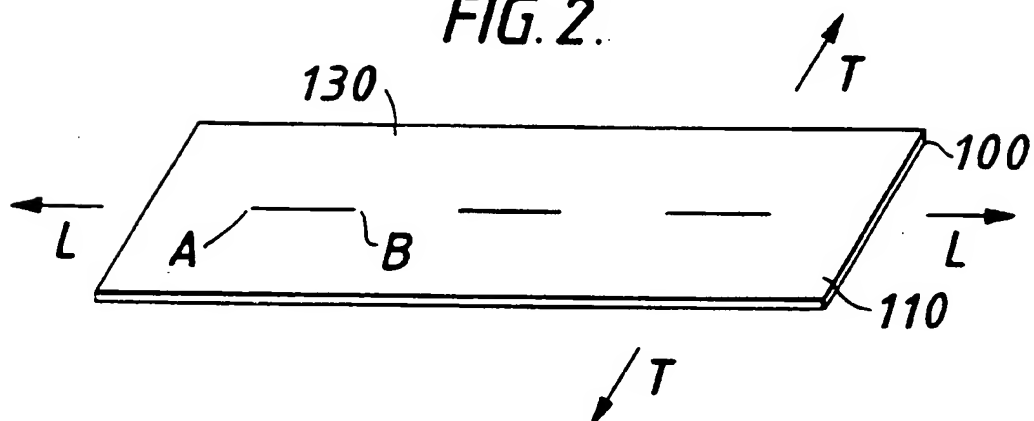
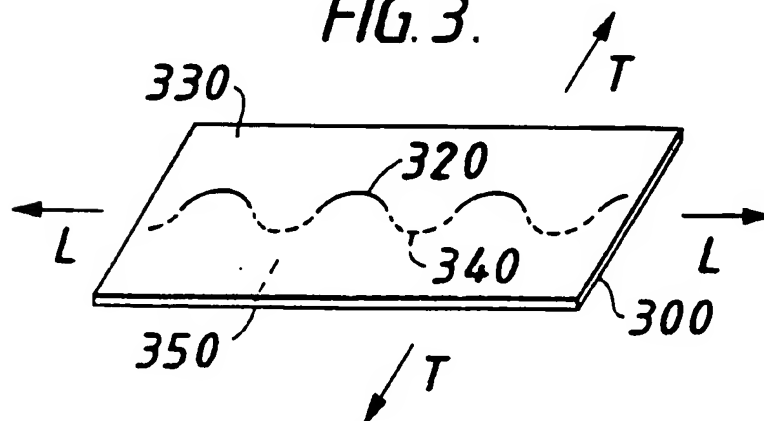


FIG. 3.



2/2

FIG. 4.  $\nearrow T$

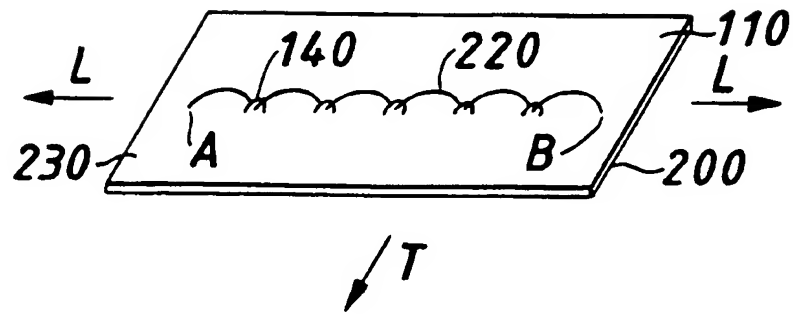


FIG. 5.  $\nearrow T$

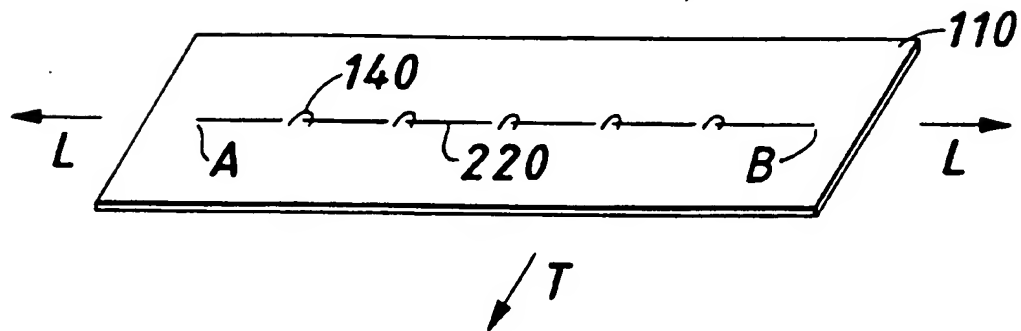
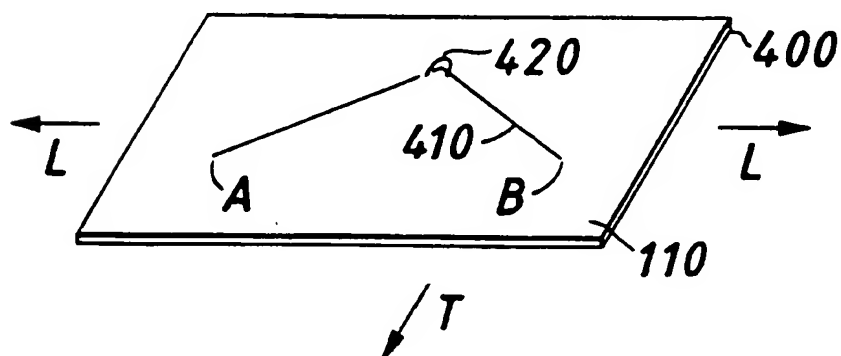


FIG. 6.  $\nearrow T$



# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No  
PCT/GB 96/00774

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER  
IPC 6 A61F13/00 A61F13/08

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 A61F

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO,A,94 12133 (BRIGHTWAKE) 9 June 1994  see abstract; figures see page 4, line 29 - page 5, line 19 ---	1-6, 11-13, 17,18
X	US,A,3 613 679 (P.W.BIJOU) 19 October 1971 cited in the application  see column 1, line 12 - line 16 see column 1, line 25 - line 30 see column 2, line 56 - line 61 see column 3, line 21 - line 33; figures 9,10,14,15  --- -/--	1-6, 11-13, 17,18

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

\* Special categories of cited documents:

- \*A\* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- \*E\* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- \*L\* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- \*O\* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- \*P\* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

\*T\* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

\*X\* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

\*Y\* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

\*A\* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

26 July 1996

Date of mailing of the international search report

02.08.96

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2  
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk  
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,  
Fax (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Nice, P

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/GB 96/00774

## C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	DE,A,23 29 371 (P. DE VOS) 2 January 1975 cited in the application  see page 4, line 24 - line 27 see page 8, line 20 - line 31 see page 9, line 8 - line 13 see claims 3-7; figures 5,6 ---	1-8, 11-14, 17,18
X	EP,A,0 475 811 (ETABLISSEMENTS THUASNE) 18 March 1992 cited in the application see column 4, line 2 - line 23; figures 2,3 -----	1-6, 11-13, 17,18

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/GB96/00774

## Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☒ Claims Nos.: 19  
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:  
PCT Rule 39.1(IV) Method for treatm. of the human or animal body by therapy
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:  
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

## Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/GB 96/00774

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
WO-A-9412133	09-06-94	AU-B- 5571794	22-06-94
		CA-A- 2149136	09-06-94
		CZ-A- 9501394	18-10-95
		EP-A- 0671898	20-09-95
		HU-A- 71943	28-02-96
		JP-T- 8503631	23-04-96
		PL-A- 309223	02-10-95
		ZA-A- 9308998	14-09-94
US-A-3613679	19-10-71	NONE	
DE-A-2329371	02-01-75	NONE	
EP-A-0475811	18-03-92	FR-A- 2666222	06-03-92